Reg. No. M. 1175

667

The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

(EXTRAORDINARY)

BANGALORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1952

NOTIFICATION.

No 1831—L.C. Bangalore, dated 21st October 1952.

The Mysore Legislative Council having adopted a motion on the 20th October 1952 that the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Council adopted by the Council should come into force at once, the said Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Council are hereby published.

By Order of the Chairman,

G. S. VENKATARAMANA IYER,
Secretary,
Mysore Legislature.

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CHAPTER I

Short Title and Definitions.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called "the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Council."

Definitions.

2. (1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires—

"Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly of Mysore;

"Clear days" includes Sundays and holidays;

"The Constitution" means the Constitution of India;

"Council" means the Legislative Council of Mysore;

"Finance Minister" means the Minister appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to be in charge of the Finance Department or any other Minister to whom he may delegate these functions for purposes of these rules;

"Gazette" means the *Mysore Gazette*;

"Member" means a member of the Council;

"Member in charge of the Bill" means in the case of a Government Bill any Minister and in any other case the member who has introduced the Bill or where the Bill is one which was introduced in the Assembly and received in the Council, the member who has given notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration;

"Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers and includes any member to whom such Minister may delegate any functions assigned to him under these rules;

"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

(2) The words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II

Summons to Members.

Summons to members.

3. The Secretary shall issue summons to each member specifying the date and place appointed by His Highness the Maharaja under article 174 of the Constitution for a session of the Council.

CHAPTER III

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman and Panel of Chairmen.

Election of Chairman by the Council.

4. (1) The election of a Chairman shall be held on such date as His Highness the Maharaja may fix, and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of a motion that another member be chosen as the Chairman and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Chairman if elected:

Provided that a member shall not propose his own name or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.

(3) A member in whose name a motion stands in the list of business may when called, move the motion or withdraw the motion, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved and decided if necessary by division. If any motion is carried the person presiding shall, without

putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried has been chosen as the Chairman.

Election of Deputy Chairman by the Council.

5. (1) The election of a Deputy Chairman shall be held on such date as the Chairman may fix and the Secretary shall thereupon send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) The provisions of sub-rules 2 to 4, both inclusive, of the last preceding rule shall apply to such election.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

6. At the commencement of every session, the Chairman shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Vice-Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, when so requested by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the Deputy Chairman. If no such person is present, the Council may, if there is a quorum, by motion elect one of its members present to preside over the Council.

Power of persons presiding.

7. The Deputy Chairman and any member of the Council shall, when presiding over the Council, have the same powers as the Chairman when so presiding, and all references to the Chairman in these rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

CHAPTER IV

Meetings of the Council and Prorogation.

Commencement of meeting.

8. The meetings of the Council shall, subject to the direction of the Chairman, ordinarily commence at 12 NOON and ordinarily terminate at 5 P.M.

Sittings of the Council.

9. The Council shall sit on such days as the Chairman having regard to the state of business of the Council, may from time to time direct.

Swearing in before taking seat.

10. (1) At the beginning of each meeting the Chairman shall call upon new members desirous of taking their seats to do so.

(2) The Secretary shall then call the name of any new member desirous of taking his seat and such member, after taking the oath or making the affirmation in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, shall take his appointed seat.

Seating of members.

11. The members shall sit in such order as the Chairman may determine.

Secretary's report.

12. At the commencement of every session and after the new members, if any, have taken their seats, the Secretary shall lay on the table of the Council, a list of Acts which have received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja or the President.

Prorogation of Council.

Lapse of pending notices on prorogation of Council.

13. (*a*) A session of the Council is terminated by prorogation.

(*b*) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall lapse, and fresh notice must be given for the next session.

(*c*) Bills which have been introduced shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session :

Provided that, if the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion in regard to the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse, unless the Council on a motion by that member in the next session, makes a special order for the continuance of the Bill.

CHAPTER V

Address by His Highness the Maharaja.

Address by His Highness the Maharaja.

14. (1) On the day appointed by His Highness the Maharaja at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly being a day subsequent to the date of election of the Chairman

and Speaker and at the commencement of the first session of each year, His Highness shall address both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of their summons, as required by article 176 of the Constitution.

(2) The Chairman shall report to the Council as soon thereafter as may be convenient that His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to address the Legislature and place a copy of it on the Table of the House.

(3) The Leader of the House or any other member authorised by him may then move that an Address be presented to His Highness the Maharaja expressing the thanks of the Council for his speech.

(4) Any member may, before such time as may be fixed by the Chairman, give notice of amendments to such a motion by way of adding additional words at the end of the Address but not otherwise.

(5) The debate on the Address shall take place on such day or days as the Chairman, in consultation with the Leader of the House, shall fix for this purpose.

(6) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the Address of His Highness the Maharaja,—

(*a*) A motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day, and

(*b*) Other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

(7) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government business on a motion being made that the discussion on the Address be adjourned to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Chairman. The Chairman shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.

(8) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 43.

(9) The Address having been adopted with or without amendment shall be presented to His Highness the Maharaja by the Chairman.

(10) The Chairman shall report to the Council His Highness the Maharaja's reply to the Address.

Address by His Highness the Maharaja under article 175 (1) of the Constitution.

15. The Chairman may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in His Highness the Maharaja's Address under article 175 (1) of the Constitution.

Messages by His Highness the Maharaja.

16. When a message from His Highness the Maharaja under article 175 (2) of the Constitution is received by the Chairman, he shall read the message to the Council and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions, the Chairman may suspend or vary the rules to such extent as it may be necessary for him to do so.

Address on prorogation of Council.

17. When His Highness the Maharaja prorogues the Council he may address the Council, but there shall be no discussion on such Address.

CHAPTER VI

Arrangement of Business.

Arrangement of Government business.

18. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business that business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Chairman in consultation with the Leader of the House may determine.

Allotment of time for non-official business.

19. The Chairman, after considering the state of business of the Council, may allot so many days as may in his opinion be possible, compatibly with the

public interest for non-official business and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business; and on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Leader of the House:

Provided that on a motion made by a Minister for the suspension of this rule the Council may resolve to transact Government business on a day allotted for non-official business, in which case the time so used shall be made available for the transaction of non-official business on such other day allotted for Government business as the Chairman in consultation with the Leader of the House may determine.

Precedence of non-official members' Bills.

20. (1) The relative precedence of notices of intention to move for leave to introduce Bills (including similar notices carried over from previous sessions under rule 13 (*b*) given by non-official members) shall be determined by ballot.

(2) Bills, which have been already introduced by non-official members and for which notices, if any, required by the rules are given, shall be arranged in such order as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, that is to say, in the following order:—

(i) Bills returned by His Highness the Maharaja with a message under article 200 of the Constitution;

(ii) Bills which have been passed by the council and returned by the Assembly with amendments;

(iii) Bills which have been passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council;

(iv) Bills in respect of which the report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented;

(v) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;

(vi) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion ;

(vii) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried ;

(viii) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill :

Provided that the relative precedence of Bills falling within the same category shall be determined according to the priority of their introduction in the Council.

Precedence of non-official members' resolutions.

21. (1) A separate ballot shall be held to determine the relative precedence of non-official resolutions which have been admitted.

(2) The ballot referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 20 and sub-rule (1) of rule 21 shall take place in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule II :

Provided that the Chairman may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

Resolution of congratulation or condolence.

22. A resolution of congratulation or condolence may, with the permission of the Chairman and subject to the provisions regulating the discussion of resolutions, be moved at any time.

22A. A member or a Minister with the permission of the Chairman may make a reference of congratulation or of condolence, and the House may approve the reference without, a formal Resolution duly placed before the House.

List of business.

23. (1) A provisional programme of business for a session together with a copy each of the admitted list of questions and balloted resolutions, shall whenever possible be sent to every member at least one week before the commencement of the session.

(2) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member the previous day :

Provided that the Chairman may suspend the operation of this rule in respect of any particular day or days.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in the rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Chairman.

(4) Save as otherwise provided in the rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.

CHAPTER VII

Questions

Time for questions.

24. Unless the Chairman otherwise directs the first hour of every day of meeting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.

Notice of questions.

25. A member who wishes to ask a question shall give notice at least fifteen clear days before the commencement of the session at which he desires to put the question and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the question he wishes to ask:

Provided that no member shall unless he has obtained the special permission of the Chairman be permitted to send in notice for one session of more than four starred and six unstarred questions.

Procedure about asking starred questions.

26. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question must, at the time of giving notice thereof, distinguish it by an asterisk. All such starred questions put in the Council shall be answered orally.

Unstarred questions.

27. A question in respect of which the member concerned does not expect to put supplementary questions should not be starred. Questions, not starred, will not

be called in the Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table. Oral supplementary questions cannot be asked as regards answers given to unstarred questions.

Conditions of admissibility of questions.

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public interest.

(2) The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions :—

(*a*) it shall relate to a single matter ;

(*b*) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information ;

(*c*) it shall not be vague or unintelligible ;

(*d*) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible ;

(*e*) if it contains a statement the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement ;

(*f*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements ;

(*g*) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition ;

(*h*) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity ;

(*i*) it shall not be of excessive length ;

(*j*) it shall not relate to a matter which is not the concern of the Government ;

(*k*) it shall not ask about proceedings in a committee of the Council which have not been placed before the Council by a report from the Committee ;

(*l*) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character ;

(*m*) it may ask for an explanation of the intentions of the Government in respect of a matter of immediate concern, provided that the question is not in substance a suggestion for any particular action in a matter raised by the member asking the question ;

(*n*) it shall not repeat in substance questions which have been disallowed or in respect

of which answers have been furnished at the preceding session;

(*o*) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters; and

(*p*) it shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

Questions on matters of controversy between the Government, the Government of India or any other State Government.

29. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Government and the Government of India or the Government of any other State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.

Chairman to decide admissibility of questions.

30. The Chairman shall decide whether a question or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the Council or is in contravention of these rules.

List of questions and answers.

31. (1) As soon as answers to questions for oral answers which have not been disallowed are received by the Secretary a list of questions and answers shall be prepared in such manner as the Chairman may determine and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member not later than one hour before the meeting for which the list is prepared.

(2) As far as possible, replies to as many questions for oral answers for each day as would dispose of all the questions for oral answers during the session (the distribution among the several days of the meeting being equal) shall be sent by the Government to the Secretary at least 2 days before each day in respect of which the questions have to be included in the list of business.

Questions not taken up on any day.

32. The reply to any question for oral answer included in the list of questions for answer on any day and not called for answer within the time available for answer on that day shall be printed in the proceedings for that day, and such question shall not be taken up for reply on any subsequent day:

Provided that, if a session of the Council is continued beyond the date provisionally fixed at the commencement of the session for its termination the questions

included in the list of questions for oral answers for the last day of the session so provisionally fixed and not taken up for answer on that day may be taken up for answer on the subsequent day or days of the session.

Mode of asking questions.

33. (1) When the time for asking questions for oral answers arrives, the Chairman shall call successively each member in whose name a question appears on the list of questions.

(2) The member when called shall rise in his place and unless he states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, he shall put the question by reference to its number on the list of questions.

(3) If on a question being called it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Chairman, at the request of any member, may direct that the answer to it be given.

Questions of absent members

34. When all the questions for oral answers for which answers are desired have been called, the Chairman may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been put by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member to put a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised by him.

Supplementary questions.

35. (1) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 24 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

(2) Any member may, with the permission of the Chairman, put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the Chairman shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the questions or if a sufficient or reasonable number of supplementary questions has already been put in respect of the principal question.

Short notice questions.

36. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with shorter notice than fifteen clear days and if the Chairman is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character and is otherwise admissible under the rules, he may admit it with the consent of the Minister concerned.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions

which have appeared on the list of questions for answer have been disposed of.

(3) The member who has given notice of the question shall read the question when called by the Chairman and the Minister concerned shall give a reply immediately.

(4) In other respects the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for answer, with such modifications as the Chairman may consider necessary or convenient.

Questions to non-official members.

37. A question may be addressed by a member to a non-official member provided that the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Council for which that member is responsible and the procedure in regard to such question shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to the Government with such variations as the Chairman may consider necessary or convenient.

Minister or non-official member may decline to answer supplementary question without notice.

38. The minister or non-official member to whom a supplementary question is addressed may decline to answer it without notice, in which case, the supplementary question may be put only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent session of the Council.

Answer to question on the ground of public interest.

39. The Chairman, at the request of a Minister, may direct that an answer to a question which has been called may be given on the ground of public interest, even though the question is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent.

Amending questions to secure their compliance with rules.

40. Where the form or the subject matter of a question is, in the opinion of the Chairman, in contravention of the rules, he may amend the question to secure its compliance with the rules and inform the member concerned accordingly.

Discussion on a matter of public importance arising out of answers to questions.

41. (1) The Chairman may allot half an hour from 5 P.M. to 5-50 P.M. on two days in a week, namely, Wednesday and Friday at the conclusion of the business of the day, for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a question in the Council, irrespective of the fact whether the question was answered on the floor of the Council or the answer was printed in the proceedings for that day:

Provided that if the other business set down for the day is concluded before 5 P.M., the period of half an hour shall commence from the time such other business is concluded:

Provided further that the Chairman may allot any day instead of Wednesday or Friday if such a course is, in his opinion, necessary or convenient.

(2) A member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Secretary one day in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall briefly specify the point or points that he wishes to raise:

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:

Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signature of at least another member.

(3) The Chairman shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion.

(4) If more than one notice has been received and admitted, the Chairman shall determine which of the notices shall be put down for discussion on that particular day:

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any further day.

(5) There shall be no formal motion before the Council nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply briefly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Chairman may be permitted to put a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.

CHAPTER VIII

Motion for Adjournment on a Matter of Public Importance.

Chairman's consent necessary to make motion.

42. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Chairman.

Time for giving notice.

43. Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given to the Secretary two hours before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made.

44. The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :— Restrictions on right to make motion.

(*a*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting ;

(*b*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*c*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;

(*d*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Chairman to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Council within a reasonable period of time ;

(*e*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved ;

(*f*) the motion must not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India, and

(*g*) the motion shall not rise a question of privilege.

45. (1) The Chairman, if he gives consent under rule 42 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the Council : Mode of asking for leave to move adjournment motion.

Provided that where the Cairman has refused his consent under the rule 42 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as not being in order.

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Chairman shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and

if not less than ten members rise accordingly, the Chairman shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than ten members rise, the Chairman shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.

Time for taking up motion.

46. The motion shall be taken up at 4 P.M., or if the Chairman after consultation with the Leader of the House so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate.

Limitation of time of discussion.

47. The debate on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance if not earlier concluded shall automatically terminate at the end of two hours after the commencement of the debate and thereafter no question shall be put.

Question to be put at the end of debate.

48. On a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance, the only question that may be put shall be "That the House do now adjourn."

Time limit for speeches and regulation of discussion.

49. (1) No speech during the debate shall, except with the permission of the Chairman, exceed fifteen minutes in duration.

(2) Save as herein provided, the provisions regulating the discussion of resolutions shall apply to the discussion of such motion.

CHAPTER IX.

Legislation.

SECTION I—BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE COUNCIL.

Introduction and publication of Bills.

Publication before introduction.

50. The Chairman on a request being made to him may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the financial memorandum, if any, accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

51. (1) Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain arguments:

Provided that the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without previous sanction or recommendation, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction or recommendation and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be fifteen clear days before the commencement of the session at which the member desires to move for leave to introduce the Bill unless the Chairman allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

(4) On the day on which the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is set down in the list of business, the member giving notice may move for leave to introduce the Bill.

Financial memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills.

52. (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses relating thereto and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics.

Motion for leave to introduce.

53. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Chairman, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the Council, the Chairman may permit a full discussion thereon.

Publication after introduction.

54. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

Motions after introduction of Bills.

Motions after introduction.

55. (1) When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

(i) that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or

(ii) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:

Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for three days, before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Chairman allows the motion to be made.

(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but if the member in charge moves that his Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.

(3) On the day on which any motion that the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day is moved, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed, further than is necessary to explain its principles.

Motion for reference to Select or Joint Select Committee and effect of it.

56. (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration by the Council is passed, the member in charge or any other member may move that the Bill be referred to a Select or Joint Select Committee.

(2) If a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is negatived or if no such motion is made, the Chairman may proceed to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Council clause by clause under rule 82.

(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is passed, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council

and if such a motion is carried, the member shall further move that the Bill be referred to Select Committee unless the Chairman suspends this rule.

Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made.

57. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge.

Select Committees on Bills.

Composition of Select Committee.

58. (1) The member in charge of the Bill and the Minister for Law shall be members of every Select Committee, and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a Committee.

(2) The other members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Council when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made, under sub-rule (1) of rule 56.

Chairman of Select Committee.

59. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee.

(2) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Chairman may similarly appoint another Chairman in his place.

(3) If the Chairman is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

Quorum of Select Committee.

60. (1) The presence of a majority of the members of the Committee shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee.

(2) If at the time fixed for any meeting of the Select Committee, or if at any time during any such meeting, there is no quorum, the Chairman of the Committee shall either suspend the meeting until there is a quorum or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

(3) Where the Select Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for meeting of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the Council.

Casting vote of Chairman.

61. In the case of equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman or other person presiding, shall have a second or casting vote.

Meetings of Select Committee.

62. The first meeting of a Select Committee shall be held on such day and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix. Subsequent dates for meetings of the Committee will be fixed by the Committee itself:

Provided that if the Chairman is not readily available, the Secretary may, in consultation with the Minister whose department is concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of the first meeting:

Provided further that where the Committee has not fixed a date for the next meeting, the Secretary may fix the date for the meeting in consultation with the Chairman.

Sittings of Select Committee.

63. A Select Committee may sit whilst the Council is sitting provided that on a division being called in the Council the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in his opinion enable members to vote in the division.

Notice of amendments and procedure generally in Select Committee.

64. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable, be the same as is followed in the Council during consideration stage of a Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Chairman of the Council may consider necessary or convenient.

Notice of amendments by members other than members of Select Committee.

65. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Commitee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the Committee provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by a member of the Committee.

Power to take evidence or call for papers, records or documents.

66. (1) A Select Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Chairman of the Council whose decision shall be final:

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Chairman of the Council and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before it.

Power of Chairman to give direction on a point of procedure or otherwise.

67. (1) The Chairman of the Council may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of the Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organization of its work.

(2) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Chairman of the Council whose decision shall be final.

Record of the decisions of a Select Committee.

68. A record of the decisions of a Select Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee.

Report by Select Committee.

69. (1) As soon as may be after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 62 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the Council:

Provided that where the Council has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the Council adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee or if a session of the Council is not held within three months, at the next session:

Provided further that the Council may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The Select Committee shall in its report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.

(4) Where a Bill has been altered the Select Committee may, if it thinks fit, include in its report a recommendation to the member in charge of the Bill that his next motion should be a motion for circulation, or, where the Bill has already been circulated, for re-circulation.

(5) If any member of a Select Committee desires to record a minute of dissent on any matters, he shall sign the report stating that he does so subject to his minute of dissent, and shall at the same time hand in his minute:

Provided that a member, if he so wishes, may hand in a complete minority report of his own or supported by such other members as are in agreement with him.

Presentation of report.

70. (1) The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Council by the Chairman of the Committee or, in his absence, by any member of the Committee.

(2) In presenting a report the Chairman of the Council or, in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate at this stage.

Printing and publication of report.

71. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report together with the amended Bill shall be made available for the use of every member of the Council. The report, with the amended Bill, shall be published in the Gazette.

Procedure after presentation of report of a Select Committee.

Motions that may be moved after presentation of the report of a Select Committee.

72. (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill, the member in charge may move:—

(*a*) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration:

Provided that any member of the Council may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for three days, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Chairman allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

(*b*) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be re-committed either :—

(i) without limitation, or

(ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(iii) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or an additional provision in the Bill ; or

(*c*) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated or re-circulated, as the case may be, for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon.

(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon.

Scope of debate on report of Select Committee.

73. The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Select Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.

Amendments to clauses, etc., and consideration of Bills.

Proposal of amendments.

74. When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member when called upon by the Chairman may propose an amendment of the Bill.

Notice of amendments.

75. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given one clear day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every notice of a proposed amendment to be printed and a copy thereof to be made available for the use of every member.

Sanction to be annexed to notice of amendment.

76. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without previous sanction or recommendation, he shall annex to the notice of the proposed amendment a copy of such sanction or recommendation and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

Conditions of admissibility of amendments.

77. The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments :—

(*a*) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates.

(*b*) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the Council on the same question.

(*c*) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.

(*d*) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without, a subsequent amendment or schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole :

Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of interdependent amendments.

(*e*) The Chairman shall determine the place in which an amendment shall be moved.

(*f*) The Chairman may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous or meaningless.

(*g*) An amendment may be proposed to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Chairman.

Power of Chairman to select new clauses or amendments.

78. The Chairman shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.

Arrangement of amendments.

79. Amendments of which notice has been given, shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment to be moved by the member in charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notice of them is received.

Order of amendments.

80. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate ; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made :

"That this clause stand part of the Bill".

Withdrawal of amendments.

81. An amendment moved may, by leave of the Council, but not otherwise, be withdrawn, on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment, the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.

Submission of a Bill clause by clause.

82. Notwithstanding anything in these rules, the Chairman may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Council clause by clause. The Chairman may call each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question "That this clause (or, as the case may be, that this clause as amended) stand part of the Bill."

Postponement of clause.

83. The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.

Schedule.

84. The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the same manner as clauses and the consideration of new schedules shall follow the consideration of the original schedules. The question shall then be put :

"That this schedule (or, as the case may be that this schedule as amended) stand part of the Bill."

Clause one, preamble and title of the Bill.

85. Clause one, the preamble if any, and the title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of and the Chairman shall then put the question :

"That clause one, or the preamble or the title (or as the case may be, that clause one, preamble or title as amended) stand part of the Bill."

Passing, authentication and reconsideration of Bills.

Passing of a Bill.

86. (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.

(2) If any amendment of the Bill is made, any member may object to any motion being made on the same day that the Bill be passed and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the motion to be made.

(3) Where the objection prevails, a motion that the Bill be passed may be brought forward on any future day.

(4) To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration.

Scope of debate on the motion to pass.

87. The discussion on a motion that the Bill be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character.

Authentication of a Bill.

88. When a Bill is passed by the Council, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Chairman and transmitted to the Assembly for its concurrence.

Reconsideration by the Council of a Bill passed.

89. When a Bill which has been passed by both the Houses of the Legislature is returned by the President or by His Highness the Maharaja for reconsideration by the Council the point or points referred for consideration shall be put before the Council by the Chairman, and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill, or in such other way as the Chairman may consider most convenient for their consideration by the Council.

Adjournment of debate on, and withdrawal and removal of, Bills.

Adjournment of the debate over a Bill.

90. At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the Council a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Chairman.

Withdrawal of a Bill.

91. The member in charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill; and if such leave is granted, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.

92. Where any of the following motions under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the Council no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the Council :— Removal of a Bill from the Register of Bills.

(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill ;
(ii) that the Bill be taken into consideration ;
(iii) that the Bill as reported by a Select or a joint Select Committee be taken into consideration ; and
(iv) that the Bill (or as the case may be, that the Bill, as amended) be passed.

SECTION II—BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE COUNCIL AND NOT AGREED TO BY THE ASSEMBLY.

93. If a Bill which has been passed by the Council and transmitted to the Assembly is received back from the Assembly with amendments made in that House, copies of the Bill with such amendments shall be laid on the Table at a meeting of the Council. Return of amended Bill to originating chamber.

94. After such an amended Bill has been laid on the Table, the member in charge of the Bill may after giving three days' notice move that the amendments be taken into consideration. Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

95. (1) If the motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Chairman shall put the amendments to the Council in such manner as he thinks most convenient for its consideration. Procedure for consideration of amendments.

(2) Any member may propose further amendments to the Bill but such amendments shall be relevant or alternative to or consequential upon the amendments made in the Bill by the Assembly or made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill.

96. (1) If the Council agree to the amendments made by the Assembly, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to the Assembly. Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

(2) If the Council disagrees with the amendments by the Assembly or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreement shall be sent to the Assembly.

(3) If the Council agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the Assembly, the Bill as further amended with a message to that effect shall be sent to the Assembly.

(4) If the Bill is again returned with a message intimating that the Assembly insists on amendments to which the Council has not agreed or does not agree to the further amendments made in the Bill by the Council the Council may either,--

(i) agree to the Bill as passed by the Assembly, or

(ii) allow the Bill to lapse.

SECTION III—BILLS ORIGINATING IN AND PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY AND RECEIVED THEREFROM IN THE COUNCIL.

Laying of Bills passed by the Assembly on the Table of Council.

97. As soon as possible, after a Bill which has been passed by the Assembly is received in the Council, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the Table at a meeting of the Council.

Motion for leave to introduce in such cases.

98. Where a Bill has been laid on the Table of the Council under rule 97, it shall not be necessary to make a motion for leave to introduce the same in the Council or to publish it.

Notice.

99. At any time after copies have been laid on the Table any Minister in the case of a Government Bill and in any other case any Member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Motion for consideration.

100. Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, no such motion shall be set down in the list of business for any day which is less than three days from the receipt of the notice.

Discussion.

101. On the day on which such motion is set down in the list of business, the member in charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. On that date or on any subsequent day to which the discussion of the motion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Reference to Select Committee.

102. After the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, any Member may move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and if such a motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply.

Consideration and passing.

103. When a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is negatived or if no such motion is made or in case a Bill is referred to a Select Committee, the motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration is carried, the provisions of the rules of the Council regarding consideration of clauses of Bills and amendments to such clauses and subsequent procedure in regard to passing of Bills, shall apply :

Provided that in the case of a money Bill, the Council may make only recommendations and the rules of the Council regarding amendments to Bills shall apply which such changes in regard to moving, consideration and adoption of such recommendations as the Chairman may from time to time direct:

Provided further that in the case of an Appropriation Bill, no amendments shall be proposed which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grants so made or for varying the amount of net expenditure charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Bill passed without amendment.

104. If the Bill is passed without amendment, a copy of the Bill with a message to the effect that the Council has agreed to the Bill without any amendment shall be transmitted to the Assembly.

Bill passed with amendments.

105. If the Bill is not a money Bill and is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking for the concurrence of the Assembly to the amendments. If the Bill is a money Bill, it shall be returned with its recommendations if any.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendment.

106. If a Bill so amended by the Council is returned to the Assembly for its concurrence and is again sent back by the Assembly with a message disagreeing with the amendments, the Council may either agree to the Bill as passed by the Assembly or insist on an amendment or amendments with which the Assembly has disagreed.

Chairman's power to dispense with notice.

107. The Chairman may, in his discretion, dispense with the provisions of this Chapter regarding periods of notices or interval between any two stages of legislation and may in his discretion allow any motion regarding the Bill or any amendment to be moved without notice or after such shorter interval as he may think fit.

Section IV.—Joint Select Committees.

Concurrence of the Assembly.

108. The Council may by motion desire to obtain the concurrence of the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider a Bill, and such a motion shall state the total number of members of both the Houses to be appointed to the Committee and the names of the members of the Council who in accordance with the proportion mentioned in rule 110, are to serve thereon. The member in charge of the Bill, and the member of Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates, shall be nominated as members of the Joint Select Committee.

Message to the Assembly.

109. On the adoption of such a motion, a message shall be sent to the Assembly informing it accordingly and desiring its concurrence to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee and its proposed total strength and requesting it to nominate the members required under rule 110.

Strength of Committee.

110. The total number of members of a Joint Committee shall not exceed 20 and on every Joint Committee the number of members to be nominated by the Council and the Assembly shall be in the proportion of 1 : 2.

Time and place of meeting.

111. The time and place of the first meeting of the Committee shall be fixed by the presiding officer of the House in which the Bill originated.

Chairman of Committee.

112. The Joint Select Committee shall elect its own Chairman. The Chairman shall have no casting vote. If the vote on a question before a Joint Select Committee be equal, the question shall be deemed to have been decided in the negative.

Quorum of Committee.

113. The presence of one half of the members of each House in the Committee shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee.

Procedure in Committee.

114. Except as aforesaid, a Joint Select Committee shall follow the same procedure and shall have the same powers as a Select Committee of the Council.

Petitions on Bills.

Petitions relating to a Bill.

115. Petitions relating to a Bill pending in the Council may be presented or submitted in accordance with these rules.

116. Every petition shall— General form of a petition.

(i) either be in English or in Kannada;

(ii) if presented by a member, be countersigned by him; and

(iii) be couched in respectful and temperate language.

117. The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by the signatory, if literate, by his signature, and, if illiterate, by his thumb impression. Authentication of signatories to a petition.

118. Every petition shall be addressed to the Council, and shall conclude with a definite prayer in regard to the Bill to which it relates. Petition to whom to be addressed and how to be concluded.

119. Any such petition may either be presented by a member, or be forwarded to the Secretary, in which latter case, the fact shall be reported by him to the Council and no debate shall be permitted on the making of such report. Presentation of a petition.

120. A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form :— Form of presentation.

"I present a petition signed by..... petitioners regarding ..... Bill now pending in this Council,"

and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

121. (1) A Committee on Petitions shall be constituted at the commencement of the Council or from time to time, as the case may be, and shall consist of the Deputy Chairman who shall be the Chairman of the committee and four members nominated by the Chairman. Constitution of Committee on Petitions.

(2) Casual vacancies among the members of the committee shall be filled by nomination as soon as possible after they occur.

(3) A committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new committee is nominated.

(4) If the Chairman of the committee is for any reason unable to act, the Chairman may appoint another Chairman of the committee in his place.

(5) If the Chairman of the committee is absent from any meeting, the committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

Reference to Committee.

122. Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, be referred to the committee, and the Council shall not be considered to be seized of the petition till the committee has reported thereon.

Examination and circulation of petitions, and report by Committee.

123. The committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and shall report to the Council stating the subject matter of the petition, the number of persons by whom it is signed, and whether it is in conformity with the rules. If the petition complies with the rules, the committee may, in its discretion direct that it be circulated as a paper to the Bill to which it relates. The committee shall, in its report, state whether circulation has or has not been directed, and where circulation has not been directed, the Chairman may, in his discretion, direct that the petition be circulated. Such circulation shall be of the petition *in extenso* or of a summary thereof as the committee or the Chairman, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER X.

Copies of Ordinances to be distributed to members.

Distribution of copies of Ordinances to Members.

124. As soon as possible after His Highness the Maharaja has promulgated an ordinance under article 213 of the Constitution, printed copies of such Ordinance shall be made available to the members of the Council.

CHAPTER XI.

Resolutions and Motions.

Resolutions.

Notice of resolution.

125. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give notice, at least fifteen clear days before the commencement of the session at which he desires to move the resolution and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution he wishes to move:

Provided that no member shall, unless he has obtained the special permission of the Chairman, be permitted to send in notice for one session of more than one resolution.

Provided further that the Chairman, in consultation with the Minister to whose department the resolution relates, may allow it to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice and if he does so the resolution shall take precedence over the balloted resolutions.

Subject matter and conditions of admissibility of resolution.

126. Subject to the provisions of these rules, any member may move a resolution relating to any matter of public interest :

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be in the form of a declaration of opinion by the Council ;

(*b*) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one definite issue ;

(*c*) it shall not relate to a matter which is not the concern of the Government ;

(*d*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ; and

(*e*) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

Chairman to decide admissibility of resolution.

127. (1) The Chairman shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution and may disallow any resolution or a part thereof when in his opinion it does not comply with these rules.

(2) Where the form or the subject matter of a resolution is, in the opinion of the Chairman, in contravention of the rules, he may amend the resolution to secure its compliance with the rules and inform the member concerned accordingly.

Moving of resolution.

128. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called on, move the resolution, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business :

Provided that the member may, with the permission of the Chairman, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf, and the member so authorised may move accordingly.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may, with the permission of the Chairman, move the resolution standing in his name.

Limits of discussion.

129. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly limited to the subject of the resolution and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.

Amendments.

130. When a resolution is under discussion, any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.

Notice of amendments.

131. (1) Any member desiring to move an amendment to a resolution shall give notice at least three clear days before the day on which the resolution is to be moved.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed, and a copy thereof to be made available for the use of every member.

Order of amendments.

132. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved or when two or more such amendments are moved, the Chairman shall, before taking the sense of the Council thereon, state or read to the Council the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Chairman to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

Splitting of resolution.

133. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the Chairman to divide the resolution and put each or any points separately to the vote, as he may think fit.

Withdrawal of resolution or amendment.

134. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Council.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the Chairman.

Resolution not discussed.

135. If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session, it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Repetition of resolution.

136. (1) When a resolution has been moved and voted upon no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution.

(2) When a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.

Time limit of speeches.

137. No speech on a resolution, except with the permission of the Chairman, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration :

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Chairman may permit.

Copy of resolution passed to be sent to His Highness the Maharaja.

138. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to His Highness the Maharaja.

Motions.

Discussion of matters of general public interest by means of motion.

139. Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Constitution or by these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions, except on a motion made with the consent of the Chairman, who, if he admits the motion, will allot a day or days for its discussion in consultation with the Leader of the House.

Resolution for removal of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

140. Any resolution for the removal from office of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Council of which notice as required by the proviso to article 183 of the Constitution has been given, shall be read to the Council by the Chairman, who shall then request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places and if not less than ten rise accordingly, the Chairman shall allow the resolution to be moved. If less than ten members rise, the Chairman shall inform the member who may have given the notice that he has not the leave of the Council to move it.

Statement by a Minister who has resigned.

Statement by a Minister who has resigned.

141. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Chairman, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) On such statement no debate shall be allowed:

Provided that a Minister shall be entitled, after such member has made his statement, to make a statement pertinent thereto.

—

CHAPTER XII.

Procedure in Financial Matters.

The Budget.

142. The annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as 'the Budget') shall be presented to the Council on such day as His Highness the Maharaja may direct.

Budget not to be discussed on presentation.

143. There shall be no discussion on the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the Council.

General discussion on the Budget.

144. (1) On a day or days to be appointed by the Chairman subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Chairman may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved nor shall it be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

Presentation of the Budget in parts.

145. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the Council in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget.

Statement of supplementary, additional or excess expenditure.

146. (1) The Chairman may at any time during the financial year allot a day for the presentation of a statement of supplementary, additional or excess expenditure when—

(*a*) the amount authorised by the appropriation for a particular service for any financial year is found insufficient for purposes of that year, or

(*b*) a need arises during the current financial year for expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget of that year, or

(*c*) any money has been spent on any service during the financial year in excess of the amount granted for the service and for that year.

(2) The Chairman shall allot one or more days for discussion of such estimates of expenditure.

(3) No motion shall be moved on such supplementary, additional or excess statement of expenditure nor shall it be submitted to the vote of the Council.

CHAPTER XIII.

General Rules of Procedure.

Notices.

Notices by members.

147. (1) Every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and may be posted or left at the office of the Council which shall be open for this purpose between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on every day except Sunday or on a public holiday. On Saturdays the office will be open for this purpose between the hours of 8 A.M. and 12 NOON.

(2) Notices left or delivered by post when the office is closed shall be treated as given on the next open day.

(3) Notices shall be given in such form and manner as the Chairman may determine.

Circulation of notice and papers to members.

148. (1) The Secretary shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is, by these rules, required to be made available for the use of members.

(2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Chairman may, from time to time, direct.

Motions.

Repetition of motion.

149. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.

Withdrawal of motion.

150. (1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the Council.

(2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Chairman taking the pleasure of the Council. The Chairman shall ask: "Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?" If no one dissents, the Chairman shall say, "The motion is by leave, withdrawn." But if any dissentient voice be heard, or a member rises to continue the debate, the Chairman shall forthwith put the motion:

Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.

Dilatory motion.

151. If the Chairman is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the Council, he may either forthwith put the question thereon from the Chair or decline to propose the question.

Amendments.

Scope of amendments.

152. (1) An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.

Selection of amendments.

153. (1) The Chairman may refuse to put an amendment which is in his opinion frivolous.

(2) In respect of any motion, the Chairman shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment, to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.

Rules to be observed by members.

Mode of addressing the Council.

154. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the Council shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Chairman:

Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.

Rules to be observed while speaking.

155. (1) The matter of every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Council.

(2) A member while speaking must not—

(*a*) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending; or

(*b*) make a personal charge against a member; or

(*c*) reflect upon His Highness the Maharaja, the members of the Ruling Family, the President, the Governor or Rajpramukh of any State, the Ruler of any foreign State, a Judge of a High Court in India in the discharge of his duties, or any Court of Law in the exercise of its judicial functions; or

(*d*) utter treasonable, seditious, defamatory or unparliamentary words; or

(*e*) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Council; or

(*f*) reflect on any determination of the Council except on a motion for amending or rescinding it; or

(*g*) discuss any ruling or direction of the Chairman or any order by the Chairman disallowing a question, resolution or motion.

Question to be asked through the Chairman.

156. When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the Council, he shall ask the question through the Chairman.

Irrelevance or repetition.

157. The Chairman, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Personal explanation.

158. A member may, with the permission of the Chairman, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the Council, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.

Order of speeches and right of reply.

Order of speeches and right of reply.

159. (1) After the member who moves has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Chairman may call upon them. If any member who

is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except by the permission of the Chairman, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once on any motion, except with the permission of the Chairman.

(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the Minister concerned may with the permission of the Chairman, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution, save with the permission of the Chairman.

Duration of Speeches.

Duration of speeches.

160. In cases not specifically provided for in these rules the Chairman may, having regard to the state of business before the Council and the nature of the motion, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

Election Rules.

Election rules.

161. The election by means of the single transferable vote referred to in the rules shall be in accordance with instructions set out in Schedule I to these rules.

Procedure when Chairman rises.

Procedure when Chairman rises.

162. (1) Whenever the Chaiman rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat.

(2) No member shall leave his seat while the Chairman is addressing the Council.

Closure.

Closure.

163. (1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move, "That the question be now put", and, unless it appears to the Chairman that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Chairman shall then put the motion, "That the question be now put".

(2) Where the motion: "That the question be now put" has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:

Provided that the Chairman may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under these rules.

Question for Decision.

Procedure for obtaining decision of the Council.

164. A matter requiring the decision of the Council shall be decided by means of a question put by the Chairman on a motion made by a member.

Proposal and putting of question.

165. When a motion has been made, the Chairman shall propose the question for the consideration, and put it for the decision, of the Council. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Chairman as separate questions.

No speech after voices collected.

166. A member shall not speak on a question after the Chairman has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that question.

Division.

Division.

167. (1) Votes may be taken by voices or division, and shall be taken by division, if any member so desires unless in the opinion of the Chairman it is frivolous or obstructive. The Chairman shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(2) The result of a division shall be announced by the Chairman and shall not be challenged.

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table.

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table.

168. If a Minister quotes in the Council a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the Council, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table of the House:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest.

Withdrawal and Suspension of Members.

Withdrawal of a member.

169. The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

Suspension of a member.

170. (1) The Chairman may, if he deems it necssary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the Council by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.

(2) If a member is so named by the Chairman, he shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the Council during the remainder of the session :

Provided that the Council may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.

(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith quit the precincts of the Council.

Suspension of Sitting.

Power of Chairman to adjourn Council or suspend sitting.

171. In the case of grave disorder arising in the Council, the Chairman may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the Council or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Points of Order.

Points of order and dicisions thereon.

172. (1) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Chairman, but, in doing so, shall confine himself to stating the point.

(2) The Chairman shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

Maintenance of Order.

Chairman to preserve order and enforce decisions.

173. The Chairman shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

Report of Proceedings.

Report of proceedings of the Council.

174. The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its meetings, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Chairman may, from time to time, direct.

Admission of Strangers.

Admission of strangers.

175. The admission of strangers during the sittings of the Council to those portions of the Council which are not reserved for the exclusive use of members shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Chairman.

176. The Chairman, whenever he thinks fit, may order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the Council. Withdrawal of strangers.

Residuary Powers.

177. All matters not specifically provided in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Chairman may from time to time direct. Residuary powers.

Suspension of Rules.

178. Any member may, with the consent of the Chairman, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the Council and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being. Suspension of rules.

Duties of Secretary.

179. The Secretary shall attend at every meeting of the Council and of a Select Committee and in addition to the other duties specially required by the rules it shall be his duty— Duties of Secretary.

(*a*) to take charge of the records of the Council;
(*b*) to keep proceedings of the Select Committees;
(*c*) to write all letters ordered by the Chairman of the Council;
(*d*) to superintend the printing of all Bills and papers ordered to be printed, and
(*e*) to assist, at all times, the Council and all committees, in all work connected with their duty.

CHAPTER XIV.

Committees.

Privileges Committee.

180. (1) There shall be appointed a Committee of Privileges for the Council to consider and advice on matters relating to the privileges of the members collectively, the privileges of the members individually, and the privileges of the Chairman. Constitution of Committee of Privileges.

(2) The Committee of Privileges shall consist of five members of whom four shall be elected by the Council in accordance with the principle of proportional

representation by means of the single transferable vote and one nominated by the Chairman at his discretion.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee. The Secretary to the Council shall be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Committee.

(4) If the Chairman of the Committee is for any reason unable to act, the Chairman may similarly appoint another Chairman of the Committee in his place.

(5) If the Chairman is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

(6) The Committee shall hold office for one year or until the next Committee is appointed, whichever is later.

(7) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by nominations as soon as possible after they occur, by the Chairman and any person so nominated shall hold office only until the Committee is reconstituted.

Procedure for transaction of business by the Committee of Privileges.

181. (1) The presence of at least three members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for a meeting of the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties :

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee the question shall be referred to the Chairman whose decision shall be final :

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

(3) The Committee may invite any person or persons to appear before it for elucidation of any points in connection with the matters referred to it for consideration or may invite such person or persons to submit any written statement to it for the purpose.

(4) All questions before the Committee shall be decided by majority of votes of the members present and voting. In the event of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) The report of the Committee shall be confined to a statement of the opinions of the Committee with or without reasons on the questions referred to it or on the

matter involved in them and the report may also state the procedure to be followed by the Council in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

(6) The Chairman or in his absence any member of the Committee shall present the report of the Committee to the Council, as early as possible.

(7) As soon as may be, after the report has been presented, a motion in the name of the Chairman or any member of the Committee will be put down that the report be taken into consideration.

(8) Any member may give notice of an amendment to the motion for consideration of the report referred to in the above sub-rule in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Chairman:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the question be re-committed to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter.

(9) The proceedings of the Committee shall be treated as confidential

(10) Save as otherwise provided, the Committee shall transact its business in accordance with such regulations or directions as may be issued in this behalf by the Chairman from time to time.

Reference to a matter of privilege by a member.

182. (1) Any member of the Council may draw attention to a matter of privilege by handing to the Chairman a written motion to that effect.

(2) A motion on a matter of privilege arising during the sitting of the Council is, notwithstanding anything contained in rules 43 and 45, entitled to immediate precedence over all other business.

(3) A motion on a matter of privilege, not arising during the sitting of the Council, may be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon. But any such motion should be made at the earliest opportunity.

(4) If the Chairman holds that the motion involves a *prima facie* case of privilege, the question shall be referred to the Committee of Privileges on a motion made by the Leader of the House or any member to whom he may delegate his functions under this sub-rule.

(5) After the report of the Committee is presented, the Council shall take such action thereon as it deems fit.

Chairman's power to refer a matter of privilege.

183. The Chairman may, of his own accord, bring a matter touching the privileges to the notice of the Council and whenever this is done, the procedure laid down in rules 171 and 172 shall, so far as may be, apply.

House Committee.

House Committee.

184. (1) There shall be appointed a House Committee for the Council to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the convenience and comfort of the members of the Council.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the Deputy Chairman who shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and four members to be elected by the Council.

(3) The election to the Committee shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Chairman according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(4) The Committee shall hold office for one year or until the next Committee is appointed, whichever is later.

(5) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur by election in the manner aforesaid and any person so elected shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would, under the provisions of the rule, have held office. During any vacancy in the Committee, the continuing members may act as if no vacancy has occurred.

(6) The Secretary to the Council shall be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Committee.

CHAPTER XV

Resignation and vacation of seats in the Council and leave of absence from meetings of the Council.

Resignation of seats in the Council.

185. (1) As soon as may be, the Chairman shall, after he has received an intimation in writing from a member under his hand resigning his seat in the Council, inform the Council that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the Council:

Provided that when the Council is not in session, the Chairman shall inform the Council immediately after the Council re-assembles, that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the Council during the inter-session period.

(2) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after the Chairman has received such intimation from a member resigning his seat in the Council, cause the information to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Permission to remain absent from meetings of the Council.

186. (1) A member wishing to obtain permission of the Council for remaining absent from meetings thereof under clause (4) of article 190 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Chairman, stating the period for which he may be permitted to be absent from the meetings of the Council.

(2) After the receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) of this rule the Chairman shall, as soon may be, read out the application to the Council and ask: "Is it the pleasure of the Council that permission be granted to such and such a member for remaining absent from all meetings of the Council for such and such a period?" If no one dissents, the Chairman shall say: "Permission to remain absent is granted." But if any dissentient voice is heard, the Chairman shall take the sense of the Council and thereupon declare the determination of the Council.

(3) No discussion shall take place on any question before the Council under this rule.

(4) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after a decision has been signified by the Council, communicate it to the member.

Vacation of seats in the Council.

187. (1) The seat of a member shall be declared vacant, under clause (4) of article 190 of the Constitution on a motion by the Leader of the House or by such other member to whom he may delegate his functions in this behalf.

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule is carried, the Secretary shall cause the information to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

CHAPTER XVI

Communication between His Highness the Maharaja and the Council.

Communications from His Higness the Maharaja to the Council.

188. Communication from His Highness the Maharaja to the Council shall be made to the Chairman by written message signed by His Highness or, if His Highness is absent from the place of meeting of the Council his message shall be conveyed to the Chairman through a Minister.

Communications from the Council to His Highness the Maharaja.

189. Communications from the Council to His Highness the Maharaja shall be made—

(1) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the Council, and

(2) through the Chairman.

CHAPTER XVII

Amendment of Rules.

Notice of proposal to amend rules.

190. (1) Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days' notice of a motion for leave to amend these rules shall be given, and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

(2) The motion shall be set down for such day as the Chairman may direct.

Procedure.

191. When the motion is reached, the Chairman shall ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the Chairman shall requst those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than ten members rise accordingly, the Chairman shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Council. If less than ten members rise, the Chairman shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.

Reference to Special Committee.

192. (1) Where a member has the leave of the Council to proceed, he shall move that the draft amendments be referred to a Special Committee.

(2) If that motios in carried the draft amendments shall be referred to a Special Committee of which the Chairman shall be Chairman, and the Deputy Chairman shall be a member. The remaining members, who shall be seven in number, shall be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote.

Subsequent procedure.

193. (1) The procedure to be followed by a Special Committee to which the draft has been so referred shall, as far as may be, be the same as the procedure to be followed by a Select Committee on Bills subject to such variations as the Chairman may direct.

(2) After the Special Committee presents its report to the Council, the Council shall dispose of the matter in the same manner as reports of a Select Committee on Bills under these rules subject to such variations as the Chairman may direct.

(3) When the amendments have been passed by the Council they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such publication.

SCHEDULE I

Rules for the holding of Elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

[*Rule 161.*]

1. In these rules— Definitions.

(1) "continuing candidate" means any candidate not elected and not excluded from the poll;

(2) "first preference" means the figure "1" "second preference" means the figure "2" "third preference" means the figure "3", set opposite the name of any candidate, and so on;

(3) "non-transferable paper" means a ballot paper on which no second or subsequent preference is recorded for a continuing candidate:

Provided that a paper shall be deemed to be a non-transferable paper in any case in which—

(*a*) the names of two or more candidates (whether continuing or not) are marked with the same figure, and are next in order of preference; or

(*b*) the name of the candidate next in order of preference (whether continuing or not) is marked—

(i) by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the ballot paper; or

(ii) by two or more figures; *

---

* The fact that a voter has not marked every preference correctly does not invalidate the whole of his preferences. His paper is only treated as non-transferable when the wrongly marked preference is reached. The following are examples:—

A 1	A 1
B 2	B 2
(1)C 3	(2)C 3
D 3	D 5
E 4	E 6
	F

In case (1), the preferences for A and B would be valid. If the third preference were reached, the paper would be treated as non-transferable, as it would be impossible to say for which candidate the voter really intended to give his third preference. In case (2), the preferences for A, B and C would be valid, but not the later ones, whether D had been elected or excluded or was still a continuing candidate. It is possible that the voter meant to give a fourth preference for some other candidate, *e.g.*, F, but omitted to do so. It would not be possible to treat 5 as being meant to be 4.

(4) "original vote" in regard to any candidate means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a first preference is recorded for that candidate;

(5) "surplus" means the number of votes by which the total number of the votes original, and transferred, credited to any candidate, exceeds the quota;

(6) "transferable paper" means a ballot paper on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for a continuing candidate;

(7) "transferred vote" in regard to any candidate means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for that candidate.

Conduct of election.

2. The Returning Officer shall, subject to these rules, do all things necessary for the conduct of the election.

Ballot paper.

3. The voting shall be by ballot. The Polling Officer shall ascertain that the person desiring to vote is an elector who has not already voted, and shall enter his name upon the counterfoil of a ballot paper in a ballot paper book which shall be provided for the purpose of the election, and shall then tear out the ballot paper corresponding to that counterfoil, and hand it to the elector. Every ballot paper shall contain the names of all the candidates for election arranged alphabetically in the form annexed to these rules.

Method of voting.

4. (1) Every elector shall have one vote only.

(2) An elector in giving his vote—

(*a*) must place on his ballot paper the figure 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes;

(*b*) may in addition place on his ballot paper the figure 2 or the figures 2 and 3, or 2, 3 and 4, ond so on, in the squares opposite the names of other candidates in the order of his preference.

Invalid ballot papers.

5. A ballot paper shall be invalid—

(*a*) upon which a member signs his name or writes any word, or makes any mark by which it becomes recognizable; or

(*b*) on which the figure 1 is not marked ; or

(*c*) on which the figure 1 is set opposite the name of more than one candidate ; or

(*d*) on which the figure 1 and some other figure is set opposite the name of the same candidate ; or

(*e*) which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

Scrutiny and arrangement of ballot papers.

6. (*a*) After the close of the poll, the Polling Officer, if he is also the Returning Officer, shall forthwith have the voting papers scrutinised and the votes counted and announce the results, provided that where this is not practicable or the ballot box has to be sent to the Returning Officer who is elsewhere for counting, the Polling Officer shall have the box sealed with his own seal, as well as those of such of the candidates or their agents as may wish to do so and arrange for their safe custody and thereafter take up, at the appointed time and place, the scrutiny and counting of votes or despatch the box to the Returning Officer.

(*b*) The Returning Officer shall, as soon as may be practicable after the close of the poll, appoint a date, time and place for the counting of votes and shall give notice in writing thereof to the candidates or their election agents.

(*c*) The box or boxes aforesaid shall be opened in a place to which the candidates or their agents shall have access.

(*d*) The Returning Officer shall examine the ballot papers and, after rejecting any that are invalid, shall arrange the remainder in parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate.

Counting of votes.

7. The Returning Officer shall then count the number of papers in each parcel, and credit each candidate with one vote in respect of each valid paper on which a first preference has been recorded for him, and he shall ascertain the total number of valid papers.

Ascertainment of quota.

8. The Returning Officer shall then divide the total number of valid papers by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled, and the result increased by one, disregarding any fractional remainder, shall be the number of votes sufficient to secure the return of candidate (hereinafter called the "quota").

Candidates with quota elected.

9. If at any time the number of votes credited to a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, that candidate shall be declared elected.

Transfer of surplus.

10. (1) If at any time the number of votes credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this rule to the continuing candidates indicated on the ballot papers in the parcel of the elected candidate as being next in order of the voters' preference.

(2) (*a*) If the votes credited to an elected candidate consist of original votes only, the Returning Officer shall examine all the papers in the parcel of the elected candidate whose surplus is to be transferred and shall arrange the transferable papers in sub-parcels according to the next preference recorded thereon.

(*b*) If the votes credited to an elected candidate consist of original and transferred votes, or of transferred votes only, the Returning Officer shall examine the papers contained in the sub-parcel last received by the elected candidates and shall arrange the transferable papers therein in further sub-parcels according to the next preference recorded thereon.

(*c*) In either case, the Returning Officer shall make a separate sub-parcel of the non-transferable papers and shall ascertain the number of papers in each sub-parcel of transferable papers and in the sub-parcel of non-transferable papers.

(3) If the total number of papers in the sub-parcels of transferable papers is equal to or less than the surplus, the Returning Officer shall transfer each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voters' next preference.

(4) (*a*) If the total number of transferable papers is greater than the surplus, the Returning Officer shall transfer from each sub-parcel the number of papers which bears the same proportion to the number of papers in the sub-parcel as the surplus bears to the total number of transferable papers.

(*b*) The number of papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel shall be ascertained by multiplying the number of papers in the sub-parcel by the surplus and dividing the result by the total number of transferable papers. A note shall be made of the fractional parts, if any, of each number so ascertained.

(*c*) If, owing to the existence of such fractional parts, the number of papers to be transferred is less than the surplus, so many of these fractional parts taken in the order of their magnitude, beginning with the largest, as are necessary to make the total number of papers to

be transferred equal to the surplus, shall be reckoned as of the value of unity, and the remaining fractional parts shall be ignored.

(*d*) The particular papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel shall be those last filed in the sub-parcel.

(*e*) Each paper transferred shall be marked in such a manner as to indicate the candidate from and to whom the transfer is made.

(5) (*a*) If more than one candidate has a surplus, the largest surplus shall be first dealt with.

(*b*) If two or more candidates have each the same surplus, regard shall be had to the number of original votes obtained by each candidate, and the surplus of the candidate credited with the largest number of original votes shall be first dealt with, and, if the numbers of the original votes are equal, the Returning Officer shall decide by lot which surplus shall be dealt with first.

(*c*) The Returning Officer need not transfer the surplus of an elected candidate when that surplus together with any other surplus not transferred does not exceed the difference between the totals of the votes credited to the two continuing candidates lowest on the poll.

Exclusion of candidates lowest on the poll.

11. (1) If at any time no candidate has a surplus (or when under the preceding rule any existing surplus need not be transferred), and one or more vacancies remain unfilled, the Returning Officer shall exclude from the poll the candidate credited with the lowest number of votes, and shall examine all the papers of that candidate, and shall arrange the transferable papers in sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon for continuing candidates and shall transfer each sub-parcel to the candidate for whom that preference is recorded.

(2) If the total of the votes of the two or more candidates lowest on the poll, together with any surplus votes not transferred, is less than the votes credited to the next highest candidate, the Returning Officer may in one operation exclude those candidates from the poll and transfer their votes in accordance with the preceding regulation.

(3) If, when a candidate has to be excluded under this rule, two or more candidates have each the same number of votes and are lowest on the poll, regard shall

be had to the number of original votes credited to each of those candidates, and the candidate with fewest original votes shall be excluded, and, where the numbers of the original votes are equal, regard shall be had to the total number of votes credited to those candidates at the first transfer at which they had an unequal number of votes, and the candidate with the lowest number of votes at that transfer shall be excluded, and, where the numbers of votes credited to those candidates were equal at all transfers, the Returning Officer shall decide by lot which shall be excluded.

Disposal of papers after any transfer.

12. (1) Whenever any transfer is made under any of the preceding rules each sub-parcel of papers transferred shall be added to the parcel, if any, of papers of the candidate to whom the transfer is made, and that candidate shall be credited with one vote in respect of each paper transferred. Such papers as are not transferred shall be set aside as finally dealt with, and the votes given thereon shall thenceforth not be taken into account.

(2) If after any transfer a candidate has a surplus that surplus shall be dealt with in accordance with and subject to the provisions contained in rule 10 before any other candidate is excluded.

Filling the last vacancies.

13. (1) When the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be declared elected.

(2) When only one vacancy remains unfilled, and the votes of some one continuing candidate exceed the total of all the votes of the other continuing candidates, together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be declared elected.

(3) When the last vacancies can be filled under this rule, no further transfer of votes need be made.

Provision for re-counts.

14. Any candidate or his agent may, at any time during the counting of the votes, either before the commencement or after the completion of any transfer of votes (whether surplus or otherwise), request the Returning Officer to re-examine and re-count the papers of all or any candidates (not being papers set aside at any previous transfer as finally dealt with), and the Returning Officer shall forthwith re-examine and re-count the same accordingly. The Returning Officer may also

at his discretion re-count votes either once or more often in any case in which he is not satisfied as to the accuracy of any previous count :

Provided that nothing herein shall make it obligatory on the Returing Officer to re-count the same votes more than once.

Return to be prepared by Returning Officer.

15 The Returning Officer shall prepare and certify a return setting forth—

(i) the number of valid votes given to each candidate ;

(ii) the number of votes declared invalid and rejected ;

(iii) the names of the persons declared elected.

Interpretation in case of doubt.

16. If any question arises as to the interpretation and working of these rules otherwise than in connection with an election enquiry held under the rules thereof, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Chairman and his decision shall be final.

FORM I.

Form of Ballot Paper.

Election for..... ....

Counterfoil No.

Serial Number

Number of Polling Station.

Number of elector on electoral roll.

Names of candidates	Symbol	Mark, order of preference in spaces below
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

Instructions to electors.

A. Each elector has one vote and one vote only.

B. The elector votes—

(*a*) by placing the figure "1" opposite the name of his first choice.

He is also invited to place—

(*b*) the figure "2" opposite the name of his second choice;

(*c*) the figure "3" opposite the name of his third choice, and so on, numbering as many candidates as he pleases in order of his preference. The number of preference is not necessarily restricted to the number of vacancies.

N.B.—The vote will be spoilt, if the figure "1" is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate.

I

EXAMPLE OF AN ELECTION CONDUCTED ON THE SYSTEM OF THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE SET OUT ABOVE.

Let it be assumed that there are five members to be elected, and that there are ten candidates, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K.

The ballot papers are examined, and the valid papers are arranged in separate parcels under the names of the candidates marked with the figure 1. Arrangement of ballot papers [Rule (6) (*d*)].

Each separate parcel is counted, and each candidate is credited with one vote in respect of each paper on which a first preference has been recorded for him. Counting the votes (Rule 7).

The result of the count may be supposed to be as follows:—

	Votes
A	2,009
B	952
C	939
D	747
E	493
F	341
G	157
H	152
I	118
K	93
Total ...	6,000

The quota.

It is found that the total of all the valid votes is 6,000. This total is divided by six (*i.e.*, the number which exceeds by one the number of vacancies to be filled), and 1,001 (*i.e.*, the quotient 1,000 increased by one) is the "quota," or the number of votes sufficient to elect a member. Ascertainment of quota (Rule 8).

A's votes exceed the quota and he is declared elected. Candidate with quota elected (Rule 9).

First Transfer.

A has 1,008 surplus votes (*i.e.*, A's total 2,009 less the quota 1,001), and it is necessary to transfer this surplus. [Rule 10 (1).] Transfer of surplus votes of elected candidate (Rule 10).

All A's 2,009 papers are examined and arranged in separate sub-parcels according to the second preferences indicated thereon. [Rule 10 (2) (*a*).]

A separate sub-parcel is also formed of those papers on which no further available preference, *i.e.*, no further preference for any continuing candidate, is shown, and which are therefore not transferable. [Rule 10 (2) (*c*).]

This result is found to be as follows :—

A next available preference is shown for		D on	257 papers.
Do	do	E on	11 ,,
Do	do	F on	28 ,,
Do	do	G on	1,078 ,,
Total of transferable papers			2,004 ,,
Total of non-transferable papers			5 ,,
Total of A's papers			2,009 ,,

Proportion of papers to be transferred [Rule 10 (4) (*a*)].

Since that total number of transferable papers (2,004) exceeds the surplus (1,008) only a portion of each sub-parcel can be transferred, and the number of papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel must bear the same proportion to the total number of papers in the sub-parcel as that which the surplus bears to the total number of transferable papers.

How numbers to be transferred are ascertained [Rule 10 (4) (*b*)].

In other words, the number of papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel is ascertained by multiplying the number of papers in the sub-parcel by 1,008 (the surplus), and dividing the result by 2,004 (the total number of transferable papers).

The process is as follows :—

D's sub-parcel contains 257 papers and his share of the surplus is therefore—

$$257 \times \frac{1,008}{2,004} \text{ or } 129\ \frac{540}{2,004}$$

E's sub-parcel contains 11 papers and his share of the surplus is therefore—

$$11 \times \frac{1,008}{2,004} \text{ or } 5\ \frac{1,068}{2,004}$$

F's sub-parcel contains 28 papers and his share of the surplus is therefore—

$$28 \times \frac{1,008}{2,004} \text{ or } 14\ \frac{168}{2,004}$$

G's sub-parcel contains 1,708 papers and his share of the surplus is therefore—

$$1,708 \times \frac{1,008}{2,004} \text{ or } 859\ \frac{228}{2,004}$$

Total	1,008

The number of papers to be transferred as determined by the preceding process contain fractions, and, since only whole papers can be transferred, so many of the largest of these fractions, taken in order of their magnitude, as will make the total number of papers to be transferred equal to the surplus are reckoned as of the value of unity. Treatment of fractions in transferring surplus votes [Rule 10 (4) (*c*)].

Thus, as the *whole* numbers determined above amount to only 1,007, *viz.*,

(129+5+14+859), or one short of the surplus 1,008 the largest fraction $\frac{1,068}{2,004}$ is reckoned as unity, and the numbers of papers to be transferred are as follows :—

To D ...	...	129 papers.
To E ...	...	6 ,,
To F ...	...	14 ,,
To G ...	...	859 ,,
Total being A's surplus		1,008 ,,

The particular papers to be transferred to D, E, F and G are those last filed in their respective sub-parcels, and, therefore, at the top of the sub-parcels, the papers to be transferred are to be marked so as to indicate the candidates from and to whom the transfer is made. Selections and marking of papers to be transferred [Rule 10 (4) (*d*) and (*e*)].

These papers are added in separate sub-parcels to the parcels of D, E, F and G. Disposal of papers after transfer [Rule 12 (1)].

The totals of the votes credited to these candidates then become—

		Votes
D ...	...	746+129= 875
E ...	...	493+ 6= 499
F ...	...	341+ 14= 355
G ...	...	157+859=1,016

The remainders of the papers in the sub-parcels (*i.e.*, those papers not transferred), together with the papers on which no further available preferences were marked, are collected together and formed into one parcel, representing A's quota of votes (1,001), and these papers are set aside as finally dealt with. the parcel is made up as follows :— Quota of papers of elected candidate set aside [Rule 12 (1)].

The remainder of D's	sub-parcel,	257 less 129=128
Do of E's	do	11 less 6= 5
Do of F's	do	28 less 14= 14
Do of G's	do	1,708 less 859=849
Non-transferable papers	...	... 5
Total being A's quota	...	... 1,001

The operations involved in this transfer are summarised in the following table:—

Transfer of A's surplus.

Surplus ...	...	1,008
Number of transferable papers ...	...	2,004
Proportions to be transferred	Surplus	1,008
	No. of transferable papers	2,004

Names of candidates marked as the next available preferences	Number of original papers	Number of papers transferred	Number of papers retained for A's quota
B	...	...	...
C	...	...	...
D	257	129	128
E	11	6	5
F	28	14	14
G	1,708	859	849
H	...	...	...
I	...	...	...
K	...	...	...
Total number of transferable papers.	2,004	1,008	996
Number of non-transferable papers.	5	...	5
Total ...	2,009	1,008	1,001

State of poll after first transfer.

The state of the poll on the conclusion of the transfer is as follows:—

		Votes	
A	...	1,001	elected.
G	...	1,016	
B	...	952	
C	...	939	
D	...	875	
E	...	499	
F	...	355	
H	...	152	
I	...	118	
K	...	93	
Total	...	6,000	

Election of candidates as a result of transfer (Rule 9).

G now has 1,016 votes, a number which is more than the quota. He is according y declared elected.

Second transfer.

G's surplus (1,016 less 1,001, or 15) would have to be transferred were it not for the provision of Rule 10 (5) (*c*). Under the latter rule, the Returning Officer need not transfer a surplus which is less than the difference between the two lowest candidates on the poll, and where, therefore, the transfer could not alter the relative position of these two candidates, even if the whole surplus were transferred to the lowest candidate. In this case, the difference between I and K, the two lowest candidates, is 25 (118 less 93), and therefore G's surplus need not be transferred.

Surplus not transferred in special case [Rules 10 (5) (*c*).]

The Returning Officer proceeds to distribute the papers of the candidate with the smallest total of votes.

K's parcel of 93 papers is therefore examined. It is found to contain 89 papers on which F is the next preference, and 4 on which C is the next preference.

Therefore 89 papers are transferred to F and 4 to C, being marked so as to indicate the transfer [Rule 10 (4) (*e*).]

Transfer of votes of candidate lowest on the poll [Rule 11 (1).]

The poll now stands as follows :—

State of poll after second transfer.

		Votes.	
A	...	... 1,001	elected.
G	...	... 1,016	
B	...	... 952	
C	...	... 943	
D	...	... 875	
E	...	... 499	
F	...	... 444	
H	...	... 152	
I	...	... 118	
	Total	... 6,000	

Third transfer.

The poll shows that as a result of the second transfer no further candidate obtained the quota which would entitle him to election, and the next operation has to be determined upon.

Transfer in special case of the vote of the two lowest candidates in one operation [Rule 11 (2).]

The difference between I and H (152 less 118, *i.e.*, 34) exceeds G's surplus (15), which therefore, is still allowed to remain untransferred [Rule 10 (5) (*c*)].

Candidate I is lowest on the poll, and his papers have to be distributed in the same manner as K's [Rule 11 (1)]. But as the combined totals of H and I together with G's surplus (152+118+15=285) are less than 444, the total of F, the next highest candidate, the Returning Officer avails himself of Rule 11 (2), and distributes the papers of both H and I in one operation.

The papers (152+118, or 270 in all) in the parcels of H and I are examined in one operation, and it is found that—

B is marked next preference on ...	119	papers.
D do do ...	107	,,
Non-transferable papers ...	44	,,
Total ...	270	,,

It should be stated that on some papers some or one of the candidates A, G, I, H and K, may have been marked as next in order of preference on the papers examined, but as all these candidates are already either elected or excluded, any papers so marked pass to those of the other candidates for whom the next available preferences have been recorded.

The operation is completed by the transfer of 119 papers duly marked [Rule 10 (4) (*e*)] to B, and 107 to D, whilst the 44 non-transferable papers are set aside as finally dealt with [Rule 12 (1)].

The poll now stands as follows:—

	Votes.	
A ...	1,001	elected.
G ...	1,016	,,
B ...	1,071	
D ...	982	
C ...	943	
E ...	499	
F ...	444	
Non-transferable papers ...	44	
Total ...	6,000	

Election of candidate as the result of a transfer (Rule 9).

B now has 1,071 votes, a number which exceeds the quota. He is accordingly declared elected.

Fourth transfer.

Transfer of surplus votes arising from a previous transfer [Rule 12 (2)].

B's surplus (70) exceeds the difference (55) between E and F, the two candidates lowest on the poll, and it is therefore necessary to distribute it.

For this purpose, only the sub-parcel of papers last transferred, containing 119 papers is taken into account.

Sub-parcel of votes last transferred, examined [Rule 10 (2) (*b*)].

These are examined and arranged in sub-parcels (in the same manner as A's papers were examined and arranged) with the following result:—

A next preference is shown for E on 84 papers.
No further preference is shown on 35 papers.

The total number of transferable papers (84) is thus greater than the surplus (70), and the proportion to be transferred is $\frac{70}{84}$. But there is only one candidate, E, entitled to participate in the transfer. E accordingly receives the whole of the surplus and the 70 papers last filed in E's sub-parcel are, therefore, transferred to him, after being marked so as to indicate their transfer from B to E [Rule 10 (4) (*e*)].

The remainder of the papers in E's sub-parcel, together with the non-transferable papers, are placed with B's original parcel. The whole constitutes B's quota and these papers are set aside as finally dealt with [Rule 12 (1)].

B's quota is made up as follows :—

Original parcel	...	952
Remainder of E's sub-parcel	...	14
Non-transferable paper	...	35
Total	...	1,010

The poll now stands as follows :—

State of poll after fourth transfer.

	Votes.	
A	1,001	elected.
G	1,016	,,
B	1,001	,,
D	982	
C	943	
E	569	
F	444	
Non-transferable papers	44	
Total	6,000	

Fifth transfer.

No candidate is elected as the result of the transfer and the next operation has to be determined upon.

G's surplus is still not distributable, being smaller than the difference between the totals of E and F, the two lowest candidates [Rule 10 (5) (*c*)].

F is lowest and his papers have to be distributed.

The votes of the lowest candidate distributed [Rule 11 (1)].

On examination it is found that of F's 444 papers, 353 show a next preference for C, and the remainder 91 contain no further preference.

The operation is completed by the transfer of 353 papers duly marked [Rule 10 (4) (*e*)] to C, whilst the 91 non-transferable papers are set aside as finally dealt with [Rule 12 (1)].

State of poll after fifth transfer.

The poll now stands as follows :—

		Votes.	
A	...	1,001	elected.
G	...	1,016	,,
B	...	1,001	,,
C	...	1,296	
D	...	982	
E	...	569	
Non-transferable papers		135	
Total		6,000	

Candidate elected as a result of transfer (Rule 9).

C has now 1,296 votes, a number which exceeds the quota, and he is accordingly declared elected.

Filling the last vacancy [Rule 13 (2)].

No further transfer is necessary, for, even if all C's surplus (295) and all G's surplus (15) were transferred to E, his total would only amount to 859.

Final result.

But D's total (982) exceeds this number and he is therefore declared elected [Rule 13 (2)].

The final result is that A, G, B, C and D are elected.

Result sheet (Rule 15).

The details of the various operations in this election are shown in the sub-joined form of the public notice or "result sheet."

Result of the poll and of the transfer of votes.

Number of valid votes 6,000
Number of members to be elected 5
Quota (number of votes sufficient to secure the election of a candidate) 1,001

Names of candidates	Votes	Transfer of A's surplus	Result	Transfer of K's votes	Result	Transfer of H's and I's votes	Result	Transfer of B's surplus	Result	Transfer of F's votes	Final result showing the names of candidates elected, and the order of their election
A	2,009	—1,008	1,001	....	1,001	....	1,001	....	1,001	....	1,001 (elected) A (1)
B	952	....	952	....	952	+119	1,071	—70	1,001	....	1,001 do B (3)
C	939	....	939	+4	943	....	943	....	943	+353	1,296 do C (4)
D	746	+129	875	....	875	+107	982	....	982	....	—982 do D (5)
E	493	+6	499	....	499	....	499	+70	569	....	569
F	341	+14	355	+89	444	....	444	....	444	—444	.....
G	157	+859	1,016	....	1,016	....	1,016	....	1,016	....	1,016 (elected) G (2)
H	152	....	152	....	152	—152	....	....	....	....	.....
I	118	....	118	....	118	—118	....	....	....	....	.....
K	93	....	93	—93	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Non-transferable papers not transferred.	....	....	....	....	....	+44	44	....	44	+91	135
Total ...	6,000	....	6.000	....	6,000	....	6,000	....	6,000	....	6,000

10

67 537

III

FORM OF DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE VOTERS IN VOTING.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and with the pencil provided there, mark his ballot paper by writing the number 1 opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes. He may also write the figures 2, 3 and so on, in accordance with the order of his choice or preference opposite the names of other candidates (that is to say) :—

He must write 1 in the square space opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

He may also write 2 in the square space opposite the name of the candidate he likes second best, and 3 in the square space opposite the name of the candidate he likes third best and so on.

If the voter does not mark the figure 1 on his ballot paper, or marks the figure 1 opposite more than one name or marks the figure 1 and some other figure opposite the same name, or places any mark on the paper by which he may be identified, his ballot paper will be invalid and will not be counted.

After marking the ballot paper, the voter will put the paper into the ballot box and forthwith quit the polling station.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he can return it to the officer, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another paper.

Note.—These directions shall be illustrated by examples of valid ballot papers, such as the following :—

Examples of ballot paper validly marked.

A

Names of candidates	Mark order of preference in spaces below
A	3
B	4
C	2
D	5
E	1
F	6

B

Names of candidates	Mark order of preference in spaces below
A	
B	1
C	
D	
E	
F	

C

Names of candidates	Mark order of preference in spaces below
A	
B	3
C	
D	1
E	
F	2

536

SCHEDULE II.

Ballot procedure for determining relative precedence of non-official Bills and resolutions.

[*Rules 20 and 21.*]

1. A member giving notice of more than one Bill shall number his Bills in the order in which he desires to introduce them : provided that he may alter such order at any time within the period of notice.

2. If a member fails to intimate to the Secretary of the Council the order of priority that he assigns to his Bills they will be given an order according to the following rules ;—

(*a*) Bills carried over from the previous session will have priority over other Bills ;

(*b*) New Bills will be given the order in which they appear in the notice given of them by the member. If more than one notice is given by a member, the Bills appearing in an earlier notice will have priority over those in a later notice.

3. The Secretary will keep numbered lists for Bills. On each list the name of each member who has given notice of a Bill will be entered once.

4. There shall be separate ballots for Bills and resolutions.

5. On the ninth day previous to the commencement of the session, the ballots will be held in the office of the Council before the Secretary, and any member who wishes to attend may do so.

6. Papers with numbers corresponding to those against which entries have been made on the numbered list will be placed in a box.

7. A clerk will take out at hazard from the box one of the papers and the Secretary will call out from the numbered list the corresponding name which will then be entered on a priority list. The procedure will be carried out till all the numbers have been drawn.

8. Priority on the list will entitle the member to priority in moving his resolution or that Bill to which he himself has given priority under clause 1.

9. Members will have the same priority as regards the Bills to which they have given the second place under clause 1 as they have in respect of those to which they have given the first place.

10. The Chairman may, from time to time, make such variations in the procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government Press, Bangalore